### NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII...... No. 125

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway - A MIDSURMEN NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE PAWS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street -

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -Livele Nall And ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, -THE JAPA-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- CARDOUGH-THE FIGH

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel,-BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -Granastics THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway - Harton Count. DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway .- VANDENBOST'S READINGS.

STEINWAY HALL -SEVENTY-FIRST BRUINENT BANK RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, -Songs,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, - Stutte Plan Entertainments, Sinoing, Danoing and Burnarique TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY. -- COMING VOCALISM, NECRO MINSTREEST, &C.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. -BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street-Tun

BROOKLYN ACADEMY MUSIC.-Rico. Erro. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S ARK THEATRE, Brooklyn,-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELST, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, January 28, 1868

### THE NEWS.

#### EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated vester day evening, January 27,

by the people all over the country. The Minister of Finance reports the condition of the finances of the French empire as in a perplexed and burdened condition. The new imperial loan of France is to be placed on the market to-day. Burke, the Fenian, confined in the Cterkenwell prison, disclaims any knowledge of the conspiracy. The city of Edinburg, Scotland, was plundered a gunshop in Dubiin. Sir Culling Eardley was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to imprisonment

By the steamship Siberia we have special correspond ence and mall reports in detail of our cable despai to the 11th of January. .

#### CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday the bill to remove the dis but its discussion was interrupted by the expiration of resolution reciting that fongress ought to abandon its war on the President, the supreme Court and the white people of the South, which was laid on the table. supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, the Judiciary Committee to report his amendment Speeches were made by Mesars, Wilson and Johnson, hen the bill removing disabilities from Covernor Pa ton was again taken up and passed. Mr. Davis opposed

In the House the usual number of bills and foin Monday call of States, Among them was a bill proeason of being President of the Senate pro tempors, and his term of office expires before the Presidential term Presidential term, the office of senator alone becoming vacant. This was referred to the into the facts of an alleged report that the Legislatur of Montana had passed a bill restricting the suffrage to white citizens was adopted. The old to prevent the payment of certain claims arising out of the rebellion was passed by year \$6, nays 53. The bilt concerning the rights of naturalized citizens abroad was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and recon aiready published, excepts all naturalized citizens from its benefits who have lived for five consecutive years outside the limits of the United who have failed to make annual returns of their revenue. The bill authorizing an additional issue of \$45,000,000 in legal tender notes wa introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether combinations have been made to obstruct the execution of the laws, with power to send for persons and papers, to ex amine witnesses under oath and to report at any time.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterdey the bill fixing White Platus: the place for holding the Circuit Court and the Courts of Over and Terminer in Westchester county, for 1868 and erection of wharves and piers on Harlem river below Second avenue

Twenty-first ward in Brooklyn; to promote the interests f small stockholders in railroads, and to enable the State to manufacture boots and shoes at the Aubur Prison. The estimate of expenses for heads of depart ments in New York city was received from the Mayor A resolution was introduced, but laid on the table, di recting the Attorney General to inquire whether the constitution of the board of directors of any railroad in the State violates the section of the law of 1846 requir ing a majority of the railroad company to live in th be directors in any other railroad in the State.

## THE CITY

The Mayor has approved the tax levies for the count; and city as reported by the Board of Supervisors as the Board of Aldermen.

tion orging upon the members of the Legislature from this city to sceure a modification of the present Registry the city during the time allowed for registering may be silowed to vote at the election upon giving natisfactory proofs of their absence having been necessary.

The Board of Audit yesterday announced that the

for \$10,585 66, A. T. Campbell for \$3,600 and H. M Haggerty for \$453 and \$230, were disallowed because is mants were receiving, at the times these claim are alleged to have been created, stipulated compensa tions as public officials, and not entitled to any extra allowance for services or work of any kind.

A servant girl named Mary Ann Fibbs, aged sixteen, wabrought before Justice Mansfield yesterday on a charge of attempting to poison the two littlechildren of Mrs. Han illon, of No. 25 Saffolk street, with whom she was liv-The deed, it was alleged, was intended in revenge tor a chargement received at the hands of her mis-tress. The charge was withdrawn at the request of the girl's father, and she was sent to the House of the Good

Shopherd for six months.

The meanship Siberia, sixteen days out from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday, after a stormy pas sage, with Mr. Tuornton, the new British Minister, on

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, the case of the Chicago and Book Island Radroad Company came up on motion submitted on Saturday last to compel the President and other officers

on affidavit, with reference to the disposition made of \$4,900,000, and to produce the books of the company. Judge Cardoso readered his decision on the various oints of law involved in the case, which will be found

In the Su preme Court, Circuit, Brooklyn, yesterday before Judge Tappas, the arguments in the case in which Theophilus C. Callicot is the plaintiff and the New York Times dargndant were heard at some length. The suit is brought to recover \$50,000 for an alleged libel.

Court reserved decision.

In the case of Calvin P. Bailey, Receiver of the Crotos National Bank, against John F. Rathbun, Judge Car dozo decided yesterday that defendant's answer aver-ring that a promissory note for \$20,000, on which the action is based, was made for "a particular purpose," should be amended so as to designate more particularly the purpose referred to.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship

Germania, Captain Schwensen, will leave Hoboken at two o'clock P. M. to-day (Tuesday) for Hamburg via Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market, including government securities, was strong and excited yesterday. Gold was also strong.

Yards yesterday were large, comprising 1,800 head. The demand was only moderately active and prices were ½c. a 1c. lower than they were a week ago. Extras sold at 17%c. a 18c., prime, 16%c. a 17%c.; first quality, 15% a 16%; fair to good, 15c, a 15%; ordinary, 13c, a 14c, and inferior, 11c, a 12%. Milch cows were slow of sale, but without material change in value. In-ferior to extra were held at \$40 a \$120. Veal calves were in moderate demand and steady, at 12c. a 13c. for prime and extra and 9c. a 11%c. for inferior and common. Sheep and lambs, were moderately active and steady, at 7½c, a 7½c, for extra, 6½c, a 7c, for prime, and 4½c, a 8c, for inferior to good. Swine were in light demand and ½c, per 1b, lower than last Monday, heavy prime being obtainable at 7½c, a 7½c, fair to good 7½c. a 7½c. and common 7c. a 7½c. The total receipts for the week were 5,907 beeves. 81 milch cows, 854 vent calves, 19,977 sheep and tambs and 15,485

Our special telegrams by the Gulf cable contain intelligence from Mexico, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Cuba. The Mexican news is to the 22d instant. Romero had been appointed Minister of the Treasury. A revolt had lace in Sonora, Congress is to close its session on the 7th of March. Marquez, who escaped from Mexico city at the time of its surrender to Diaz, is a Havana under an assumed name. The reports of cholers in St. Thomas are officially contradicted. A fatal disease shocks continue to visit that island. There have been four hundred and forty since November.

and after reading the journal of Friday adjourned.

The North Carolina Convention yesterday discussed

proposed change in the State system of government which a Lieutenant Governor and two other offical ent in a communication declining to pay the per diem

General Hayden, commanding the district of Alabama has issued an order for the election for the ratification of the new constitution. The poils are to be open four days, beginning with the 4th of February.

In the Core-Hiscock murder trust at the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer in Albany yesterday a writ of certiorari was fited by counsel for the detence, praying for the removal of the case to the Supreme

General John Beatty has been elected to Congress from the Eighth Ohio district to succeed Cornelius

Bills were introduced in both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature last night to repeal the Gettysburg asylum bill, but no action was taken on them. General Meade has removed the Secretary of State of

officer, to discharge the duties of that office.

The Attorney General of Maryland has rendered an opinion on the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill and the Maryland Negro Apprenticeship law, which is in direct opposition to the decision rendered by Chief Jos-tice Chase in a case recently tried before thin in that

A cann of negroes waviald a constable's nouse in Jasper county, Miss., on Sunday, and killed two and wounded six of them.

#### Andrew Johnson and the Presidency-Hoy the Radical Game May Elect Him.

The desperate game which the radicals of Congress are playing for the Presidential succession is admirably calculated to bring about their complete overthrow in the triumphant election of Andrew Johnson. The avowed object of the new Reconstruction bill (which with the endorsement of the solid republican vote of the House is now before the Senate) is the immediate restoration of the tea excluded rebel States on the basis of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy. Those States thus restored will give an immense addition of strength to the ultra radicals in both houses, and may wield the balance of power in the approaching Presidential contest and decide the election. But the radical faction, in this new reconstruction scheme, and in their several bills for the regulation of the Supreme Court and in their reinstatement of Stanton in the War Office, are evidently aiming also at the impeachment and removal of President

They expect, for example, this new Kecon struction bill to be passed over the Executive veto: that then under this law Mr. Johnson will not consent to be overshadowed in the South by the provisional dictatorship invested in General Grant, but that the President, as constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army, will manifest his contempt for this law by ordering General Grant to some other service, and by taking into his own hands this reconstruction business. This, or some equivalent proceeding in opposition to this bill, it is believed, will furnish a case upon which Andrew Johnson can and will be indicted by the House as guilty of a "high crime and misdemeanor calling for his removal, and upon which the Senate will, in short order (having a short case), convict and remove him, and thus put that most radical of the radicals, President Wade, of the Senate, in the White House, to work out the remnant of Johnson's term of office. That done, the whole radical programme of reconstruction, in all its parts, would be speedily consummated, including such a recon truction of the Supreme Court as would make it as radical as the Committee of Reconstruction itself.

This is the game of the radical Directory, and we are sorry to say that Mr. Johnson seems to be afraid of it. His policy of opposition evi dently rests upon a cautious avoidance of anything like an overt act upon which the inpeachers may fairly entangle him. According to the old maxim that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," this may be the course of safety; but in view of another wise old saw, "nothing venture, nothing gain," a half-way plan of opposition is not, in this crisis, the course of a bold, daring and sagacious man in the position of Mr. Johnson. It we wait till the river runs by we shall never get over. If Mr. Johnson fights his battle with one eye upon the constitution and the other upon the impeachment committee of Congress, he will only be serving his own cause and the opposition with one hand while serving the radicals with the other. With the

tion bill, his true policy is to attack it from the ramparts of the constitution, and to give such orders to General Grant as will leave the radicals of the two houses of Congress no alternative but that of impeachment. But why should Mr. Johnson court this extreme penalty of removal from his office? Because, from his impeachment and removal, upon this issue of the constitution against this radical Congress, be would only have to state his case and appeal to the country in order to rally the country to a rescue from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Thus standing before the people, all the conserva-tive elements of the land, including the demo cracy en masse, would spontaneously gather under the banner of Johnson and the constitution and elect him by acclamation.

It is possible that this Presidential conflict may yet assume this definite and decisive shape, and culminate in this astonishing result. The republicans of the Senate it would appear, have some apprehensions of this sort, for they seem to be in no hurry with any of these new radical reconstruction schemes from the House. The Senate, in fact, has discovered that these violent revolutionary measures require "a good deal of mighty nice considers tion," and they may be eventually returned to the House so shorn of their claws and fangs as to be comparatively harmless. The conservative friends of General Grant, moreover, do not care to have him sacrificed by any insidious radical flank movements, and so, in their efforts to save him, they may cut off the opportunity for that decisive coup d'état on the part of Mr. Johnson at which we have been hinting.

The best thing for the country, however, would probably be the prosecution of the radical game to this point of a collision with the President which would bring about his impeachment and removal; for with this proceeding there would at once be a clear understanding, a common cause and a common point of harmony among all the opposition elements, under the banner of Andrew Johnson. At present the democrats, in drifting to such obnoxious candidates as Pendleton and the Seymours, seem disposed to ignore the services of Mr. Johnson, and thus they are serving the radicals in leaving him to help himself. His policy, to win, is clearly the policy of an issue with the revolutionary faction of this Congress so broad and distinct as to admit of only two parties in the country-the party adhering to Congress and the party of Andrew Johnson and the constitution.

"Hernani" was the first great gun in the battle between the champions of the classic and of the remantic schools in France. At Paris "first representations" are always 'events" of more or less importance, but the first representation of "Hernam," on the 26th of February, 1830, was pre-eminently an event, as Alexandre Dumas and Théophile Gantier and all other theatrical chroniclers have duly attested. The heads are now frosted with age that were then so bot, but no survivor has forgotten the fierce delights of that memorable evening. It proved to be a decisive victory of the new school over the old. The new school protesting against the restricted range and especially the traditional "unities" of the French stage, offered something entirely disinet from comedy and tragedy, aiming to combine both after the Shakspearian model and thus formed the drame, of which "Hernani" was the first triumphant example. Deregarding the unities and other peculiarities of the classic form, it introduced the irregular in contrast to the regular as an element of art, It moreover widened the circle of poetical creations and left the confined track of ancient history and mythology, drawing at will on the Middle Ages for heroes and bringing national history on the stage.

It must be admitted that this reaction, healthy as it was to a certain extent against conventional rigidity, has been accompanied by abuses on the part of both Victor Hugo and his successors. Modern Krench dramatists have too often, as it has been averred, construed the license of irregularity into a license for everything grotesque and horrible. The prefaces of Victor Hugo promise more than most of his dramas perform to entitle him to the lofty position of a dramatic reformer. But "Hernani" is unquestionably a work of immense power and endoring influence. It is also doubly historical, for it not only indicated in 1830 z crisis in the intellectual movement in France, but it afforded on its reprise in 1867 a signal opportunity for the manifestation of political sympathies and antipathies. Not only all the advanced republicans to whom the name of the exiled Victor Hugo is a rallying cry, but Frenchmen of every party opposed to the imperial despotism restored by Napoleon III., eagerly seized this opportunity of protesting against it by crowding the Theatre Francais night after night for months and enthusiastically applauding the reproduction of "Hernani." This remarkable demonstration of republican and anti-imperial feeling was the nore significant in view of the congress of European sovereigns who had more fully than ever recognized the empire by visiting Paris last summer during the great Exposition.

The first representation of 'Hernani' in New York, while it cannot appeal to the same motives for excitement which existed in Paris either in 1830 or in 1867, is nevertheless deeply interesting to all students of French literature. Mr. Bateman and his excellent company have not before ventured to bring out so important a French drams. It will be produced this evening on occasion of the benefit of Mile. Deborah, who will have, in the rôle of Doña Sol, a fine opportunity of displaying the capabilities with which some of the best French critics have accredited her as a tragedienne of exceptional talent.

The inspiration of "Hernani" is due to Victor Hugo's study of Spanish history and poetry. It is derived from Calderon and the old romanceros. The play is full of the romantic spirit of Spanish life. Its picture of manners is accurate and vivid. The whole piece hinges on the exalted principle of Castilian honor. The classicists reproach it with violations of both dramatic and grammatical laws; and whatever we may think of their criticisms in these respects, we must concede that another charge which they bring against it-that of flagrant deviations from historical truth-is not wholly unfounded. "The character of Charles V., as represented in 'Hernani,' is opposed to all received impressions and to our conceptions of the probable," says an unprejudiced French critic; and it is really difficult to conceive passage over his veto of this new Reconstruct that this monarch, who has been universally

described as cold, reserved and phlegmatic, risking his life in a midnight adventure out of love for a pretty damsel at the very time when he was a cautious, prudent aspirant to the imperial throne, and when ambition had usurped his heart to the exclusion, we should magine, of any more tender passion. His love of Doffa Sol and his fury against Hernani-his more favored rival-both subside, however, after the third act of the play and his election as Emperor of Germany. All the five acts abound in impressive dramatic situations and effects; and the success of "Herosni" will be a test of the interest which refined and intelligent New Yorkers actually take in praiseworthy efforts to establish the French theatre here on a permanent basis.

The Chicago and Rock Island Ruitron

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bailead case is still before the courts. It is the old story-railroad directors looking to their own interests before those of their constituents, the stockholders, and using the capital of the company for private purposes. In this country we have "rings" of all kinds. Whether it be in Wall street, Albany or Washington, in railroad, canal or municipal corporations, in building a bridge or a court house, opening a street or a sewer, the inevitable "ring" may be een and felt. A great fuss was made three nonths ago about the Pacific Mail stock, and some unprincipled speculators endeavored to bear" it down so that they might obtain the control over it. The matter was bushed up in the most unaccountable manner, although no just reason could be assigned why such excellent stock should be depreciated. It often happens that the stock of a company in the market is run down to such an extent by sharpers that the stockholders outside the 'ring" are only too glad to sell out at any price. When the sharpers get all the stock, or the greater portion of it, in their hands, its market value rises at once to its legitimate standard. Another glaring evil in railroad, canal and other corporations is, that the directors are sometimes indirectly interested in the supply of materals for the company. One railroad director has a car manufactory, iron works or ome other establishment of his own, and endeavors to obtain the monopoly of supplying the railroad in material from this source. Th principal profils of the railroad, therefore, find their way into his pockets instead of the treasury of the company. A formidable opponent of this system of swindling has arisen in the person of Commodore Vanlerbilt, who has taken vigorous measures to repress the evil. If any money be made on the railroads over which he has control it must come into the hands of the stockholders, for Vanderbilt is a stockholder as well as a director. The course pursued by railroad directors heretotore has een to endeavor to monopolize the eftire impply of materials to the company in their

The Chicago and Rock Island suit is but a single example of what is constantly occurring in the stock market, and it is high time for Congress to put a stop to the pranks of the directors of a company, whether it be railroad, steamboat, canal or other corporation. By holding directors criminally responsible for the illegitimate use of the stock of their con stituents the evil will be offectually checked. There is little chance of accomplishing any thing definite or satisfactory in the courts without a special provision made by Congress regulating the duties of directors.

#### The Prenchers, the Spiritualists and the "Friends of Humanity."

Yesterday our pages were enriched by the genius and learning of such divines as Henry Ward Beecher, Father Hocker, Dr. Archibald, David Mitchell, L. S. Weed, Dr. J. B. Taomas, itualists, by fanatics, et The discourses as reported were some of them good, some of them tolerable, some of them ionsense. Of Mr. Beecher's germon it is only fair to cay that if the name of General Sherman occupied the same prominence in the actual sermon that it does in the printed report the preacher was dragging politics into the pulpit with somewhat of a vengeance. We have little doubt that Beecher had a political object in view. This political preaching, we are well aware, is not uncommon in Plymouth church; but we cannot commeal it. If the pulpit has a mission at all it has a higher mission than that of aiding the schemes of a party or the interests of an individual. Father Heckerconvert or pervert, from the point of view he is looked at - was eloquent on Spiritualism, and claimed that the Catholic Church alone had correct knowledge of this latest of the isms. Spiritualism, according to Father Hecker, was well known to the old pagans, formed an integral part of Juda'sm, and had actually been reduced to a science in the Catholic Church. Angers had appeared to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to the Virgin Mary and to others, and his familiar spirit had been seen and conversed with by Socrates, and Dr. Johnson would not say the dead were seen no more; therefore there were angels and familiar spirits, and communion with these was not impossible. We should have been more satisfied if Father Hecker had told us that he himself had seen angels and held converse with his familiar. As it was, considering even the eloquence and learning of the good father, the hearer no doubt felt that the actual information received was somewhat dearly purchased at fifty cents The discourses of the other clergymen named above were somewhat old fashioned in their style, but the instruction communicated was sound and wholesome and worthy to be followed. In Dodworth Hall one Spiritunlist uttered the remarkable expression, 'Mankind is like an ocean," and waxed eloquent on the privileges of "weakkneed" men and women. At a meeting of "Friends of Humanity"-some Fourierite relic, no doubt-there was a discourse by a colored lady and then a collection. If we are not in need of a new gospel, we certainly need something to give life to the old. The Church is losing its hold upon the masses, and if we are to judge from the couduct of the masses they are like "infants crying in the dark, and with no language but

PERSIDENT JOHNSON IN THE SOUTH.-Promi nent and influential papers in the South are oming out in favor of the democrats nominating Andrew Johnson as their candidate for equality of all the States in the Union and

a cry.

hostility to negro supremacy and military leton interest are looking jealously upon this Southern movement in favor of John But if Johnson's friends stick to him as they ought the democrats are bound to nominate him. They cannot help themselves.

# There is widespread dissatisfaction through-

out the navy on account of the inefficiency of the steam machinery with which the vessels are supplied, and which was planned by the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington. On ooking into the matter we find these complaints to rest on a very firm foundation. In general terms the whole matter may be thus summed up :-- For the past five or six years the Chief of the Steam Bureau has been carrying on experiments which consisted in lashing naval vessels to docks, grinding away with their ongines and stirring up the mud in the Navy Yard slips for weeks on a stretch-This sort of experiments may be counted by the hundred, and the money that has been squandered on them is, in round numbers, more than sufficient to found a first class national polytechnic school, equip it with the most extravagant set of apparatus and endow it with a fund fully ample to furnish the salaries of a full corps of professors. The coal alone that has been wasted would keep a first class steam squadron going for a couple of

vears at least. This is certainly bad enough, but it is by no means the worst. On the basis of these manila emp races the Bureau Chief claims to have made important discoveries in steam engineering, and he has been as busy as a bee in putting these "discoveries" into practice in the construction of the machinery of our national vessels. We do not care to go into the theory of these new-fangled doctrines, for the appli cation of which we are being heartily ridiculed by foreign Powers; but we can give facts, so that any one can see into what a mess the Engineer-in-Chief has put our would-be "Alaba mas." There are four or five ships of the Wampanoag class, the finest and sharpest models ever built for this or any other navy. These ships are three hundred and forty-five feet long, forty-six feet beam and are of about four thousand tons displacement. The duty put upon the steam machinery was to propel these yacht-like models at a "maximum speed of fifteen knots per hour." And in order to achieve this extremely easily attained result we find that some two hundred feet of the hold of these ships are jammed full of machinery constructed in accordance with the new doctrines; they are, in fact, so full of engines and boilers that there is no room in the hold for coal, and consequently a great part of their scanty allowance has to be carried on the berth deck, the space usually allotted to the officers and crew. Again, there is so little room for provisions that only about forty days' supply can be carried, and this, too, in vessels intended for oculsers. Further, this new-fangled machinery weighs in round numbers the enormous amount of upwards of twelve bundred tons, which is more by a great deal than is carried by any screw steamer in the world.

Take, for instance, the screw steamships Ville de Paris and Pereire, plying between ere and Havre. Their machinery takes up about one-half the space in the vessel which is occupied by that of this new fleet of ours, and it only weighs about aix hundred tons, or about half that of our vessels; yet it drives these ships (which are a thousand tons larger than the Wampanoag class), as everybody knows, fifteen knots per hour. Their machinery, too, it is almost needless to state, is constructed on the old fogy principles, which our engineering Mahomet pretends to have overthrown by his experimental hocus pocus. We might give many other similar examples, but this we think is sufficient to give the nation

Still worse, the Wampanoag, the first of this batch, has made a short trial trip, and bad as are the principles embodied in these engines the mechanical mistakes in their construction are without precedent. After this short preliminary trip, during which the vessel encountered no bad weather, the engines were seriously fractured, and experts do not besitate to say that in a heavy gale they would stand a good

chance of being rendered wholly useless. This is indeed a pretty state of affairs to exist in the navy of a nation making such a row about the Alabama claims; and were it not for the fact that our foreign correspondents inform os that these radical defects in our new vesselsthe ones built to prey on British commerceare fully understood by naval authorities abroad, we should certainly not allude to this matter. As it is, we have merely touched on the surface, and we can safely inform the country that the deeper the blunders of our naval steam department are proved the more serious do ita mistakes appear to be.

## The Feeles Trenty.

The King of the Feejee Islands has sent to the President of the United States a treaty in the strange shape of an immense tooth of a whale, nicely variegated in color, at the ends of which is attached a strongly-twisted grass cord, which serves as a handle. It the President takes hold of this cord and accepts the tooth the King will regard the treaty as binding, and will renew his promise to pay the indemnity due for three American sailors whom his subjects ate several years ago. The Feejee Islanders are particularly fond of short pork, or swine's flesh, and of long pork, or "missionary." Probably they mistook the sailors for missionaries. What reams of paper Mr. Seward might save if he would borrow a hint from the tooth treaty of the Feejee Islanders! Re might return to the wampum of our American Indians, and if toreign nations should imitate him and the King of the Feejee Islands diplomacy might be simplified throughout the world. Judging by the dread of Fenianism which prevails in Great Britain, we cannot tell how long it will be ere the Irish republic will send George Francis Train to Washington with a blackthorn stick tied in the centre with a bay rope. If the President should grasp the cope firmly would not the British lion roar?

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE .- The radical organ of this city yesterday morning published Maximilian's decree ordering the execution of traitors to his government in Mexico, under the heading of "Discovery of Important President. They alloge that he is the only Papers." The readers of the Harato distrue representative of the democratic idea, the covered this document in its columns about a

### POLITICAL INTRLLIGENCE.

New Hampshire.
At a recent meeting held in Littleton twenty seven men of position and character, who had herotefore acted with the appellicant, consented to serve as afconnection with the republican organiza-miken Colonel John H. George addressed a large assemblage. On the same day a mass meeting was hald at Hopkington. The issues presented by democratic speakers are a return to a strict adherent to the constitution, and they declare, among other than the constitution and pretest against the extravagance and dishonesty by which the public treasury is being depleted.

President Johnson and the Senthern Democracy—An Appeal for His Nomination.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, Jan. 23 f. \* In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, the South recognizes ber siaunchest friend since the fatal issue of war left her prostrate at the feet of her foes. In him she recognizes a champion of her rights under the constitution, who has never turned back now looked to the right or the left since he sot his face towards a wise and just restoration of the Union. In him she recognizes a defender who, no matter what the odds, has never fulled to plead her cause, and amid the clamors and denunciations of an overwhelming majority, drunk with rage and thirstage for blood, has spoken for the truth and defied them to their worst. In him she recognizes a ruler who, with a very inducement to pander to the wicked will and monstrous behests of the leaders of the party that put him in power, thrust axide the tempiation without a moment's hesitation and renewed afresh his vows and obligations as a good citizen, a friend to the constitution and a fatchful sorvant of the people. In him she recognizes an iron will and assi determination shat, with a majority against him in acarly every Northern State in 1856, has never wavered and blenched, and in 1868 is preceded with the triumphant acclamateons of those to whom he pointed out the path of victory. He has been steadfast, true and loyal. He has been clear in his high office. He has steadied the column in defeat and cheered it on to victory. He has been steadfast, true and loyal. He has been dear in his high office. He has steadied the column in defeat and cheered it on the victory. He has neaded show. This is his record. We challenge denail of it, all How shall we, who have benedited so much from it, tastify our appreciation? The answer can be given in the convention that will nominate the next democratic candidate for President. We beg our people to peader the matter well before that convention meets. In the meantime, and with the Fermi a

candidate for President. We beg our people to peader the matter well before that convention meets. In the meantime, and with the firm faith that they are in accord with the reasons submitted above, we nominate us our choics for next President, subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and for his support we beg the co-opera-tion of all good and true men everywhere.

#### Political Miscellany.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is growing at the Deus-cratic National Executive Committee for presuming to soloct delegates from the Southern prescribed States to attend the National Demogratic Convention. It maiste that the Southern democrats are not children, and the they are selecting their own delecates.

The announcement of the official vote of Maine shaws that the democratic gain in that State last year was 16,348. The same gain the present year will give the State to the democrats.

Morgan C. Hamilton, at the call of some forty negrees and ten whites, announces himself a caudidate for Congress from Texas against his brother, the notorious A. J.

The Statical State Convention of Arkansas has made the following nominations:-For Governor, General Powell Clayton; Licutenant Governor, James M. Johnson; Auditor, James R. Berry; Secretary of State, R. Lafavette Gregs, John McClure, James Thomas Elliott; obool Commissioner, Rev. W. H. Gillam.

A writer in the Anuapolis (M1.) Republican recom mends Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Governor Swans, of Maryland, for Vice-President of the United States. The York (Pa.) Fress suggests the names of Judge Black, Hon, steverdy Johnson and Hon, George H Pondietos for the democratic nomina-tion for the presidency. One of the North Carolina papers names Major General Hancock.

### NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIC RAILWAY Yesterday morning about eight o'clock a switchman named James Coxe was run over by a locomotive at the Erie Raitway depot, and had both his logs taken off. He was convoyed to his home, 55 Gregory street, but al-though he survived yesterday the hours remaining to him are few. The accident occurred within one hun-dred yards of the apot where Mary Hartigan met a aumilar fate on Sunday, from which she died. Oaxe was about fitty yoars old, and had been in the employ of the company about twenty-five years.

of the spiritualists, commenced in the Quarter Se yesterday morning. C. L. C. Gifford, counsel for deyesterday morning. C. L. C. Gifford, counsel for de-fendant, moved that the indictment be quashed on ac-count of certain flaws therein. Judge Teese stated, after listening to the argaments of counsel, that he believed the point to be well taken, and that years ago the indictment would have been unquestionably incor-rect; now, however, the court had become more liberal in its rutings, and, as the flaws were mere techalcal ones, would refuse to grant the motion. The Court or-dered on the trial of the cause, but gave defendant's counsel, in case of McEwen's conviction, permission to move stay of judgment on the grounds of an incorrect indictment. The Court further stated that if the indictgress of the bial, now and then whispering to him and occasionally amiling at the expressions of wilenesses. He seemed but little concerned in the trial, evidently deeming it a high privilege to "suffer for the truth's sake," as she and his associates term their incorrenation. The trial had not been concluded at the adjournment of the court yesterday afternoon. Miss Althea Reeves retracted her former plea and pleaded non wall contensate to a charge of tewdness.

# ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED

The steamship Siberia, for whose arrival much any isty has been manifested on account of her long passage out, arrived at her dock in Jersey City about two P. M. yesterday. The Siberia left Liverpool at half-past ten o'clock A. M. of the lith, with fourteen passengers and a good freight, arrived at Queenstown on the 12th at half-past eight A. M., and saited for New York at forty minutes past three P. M. of the same day. On the 1:th which continued through the night. On the 14th a strong which continued through ine night. On the lette astrong gale, with a high cross sea, was encountered, which increased in violence until the 16th, in latitude 49 42, longitude 24 57, when a terrific gale was experienced. This gale continued with unabated fury from the 16th to the 21st, the ship in the mountime laboring heavily. On the atternoon of the 21st the gale increased to a hurricane from the northwest, which carried away the ship's forestal. On the 22st the gale began to subside, and gradually moderated until yesterday. The cutre passage was one of hurricanes and gales, the soa much of the time breaking over the ship, which fortunately resisted the angry elements and made ber haven in safety.

safety.

Among the passengers by this steamship is Mr. Thoraton, who succeeds the late Sir Frederick Bruce as the representative of her Britannic Majesty's government at Washington. He is accompanied by his servants only and brings out;with him no now attaches of the legation. The appearance of Mr. Thornton is not English. There is something in his easy carriage, courteous address and entire absence of "style" and affectation that at once favorably impresses those with whom he is brought in control.

entire absence of "style" and alloctation that at once favorably impresses those with whom he is brought in contact.

Of Mr. Thornton's early life but little is known in the United States. He comes to this country with no distinguished titles as credentials, but with a reputation as a diplomatist of which many might be proud. His first appointment was that of an attache of the British Legation at Turin, in 1842, where he so distinguished himself that in 1845, tures years after, he was promoted as poid attache to Mexico, and subsequently, in 1851, to the position of Secretary of Legation at the Mexican capital. In the following year he was the Secretary to Sir Charles Hotham, on the special mission to the River Plats. So satisfactory to his government were the services of Mr. Thornton that in 1854 he was chosen Charge d'Affaires and Consul General in Uruguay. Five years after, in 1859. Mr. T. was accredited as Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and in 1869 promoted to a similar position in Brazif. For twenty-three years Mr. Thornton has filled various diplomatic positions in the Western homisphere, and during that time has required much valuable knowedge that a residence in Europewould not have permitted. Mr. Thornton's Cathor was in the service of the Fortuguese government, which conferred upon him distinguished honors, the title of Count and a grant or land in that country.

Mr. Thornton landed about half-past three, and at once proceeded to the Citranden Hotel, Fourth avenue, where he will remain until to-night, and then proceed to Washington.

## FIRES IN THE CITY.

Pres to Tearn Avenue .- About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the building No. 104 Tenth avenue, occupied by Henry Fry as a grocery. The dames extended to the adjoining building, occupied by James Parker as a porter house, and also to No. 321 West Seventeenth struct, occupied by Mrs. Surns. The buildings were damaged to the extent of \$1,000 and about the same amount to stock. Insurance not age.

Figure Washington Street,-About five o'clock yes orday avening a fire occurred on the third floor of No 473 Washington street, occupied by Mrs. S. Daly, caused by heat of stovepipe passing through a window sask setting fro to the casing. Damage \$50; insured.